The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 489.] TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW the 25th Inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be sold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 3 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorsers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at least,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muslins, Muslinets, Dimitics, Marseilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muslin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thickssetts, Fustians, Velvets, Velverets, Princess Stuff, Everlastings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dress, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular several packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

BENNETT & WATTS,

At their Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

THE FOLLOWING IS A PART.

Superfine cloths and cassimeres, of most colours. A very elegant assortment of vest shapes. Lustrings, mantuas, persians, and sattins. Mens' best florentine sattin, striped and plain. Twilled and clouded nankeens, amongst which are some striped with silk. Long and short India nankeens. Silk, cotton, and thread hosiery. Chintzes and calicoes. India and Scotch muslins, muslinets and dimities, among which are some very fine ones. Apron patterns. Book and jaconet handkerchiefs. Gentlemens' handkerchiefs. Silk and leather gloves and mitts. Ribbons, laces, and edgings. Large India and common size fans. Mens' Ladies' and Boy's English hats. Elastic suspenders. Purses. Umbrellas. Furniture cotton, fringes, cord and tassels. Ladies' best white sattin slippers, English make. Buttons, amongst which are a variety of fashionable twist and steel ones. Irish linens, sheetings, and dowlas's, ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, sacking, and drills. Superfine and common bed-ticks and bed bunts. Cotton counterpanes. Buckskin breeches and gloves. Fine and common cambricks and long lawns. Fine cotton shirting. India humhums and sheeting cotton. A handsome assortment of tea trays and waiters. Andirons brass and iron faces. Ivory, buck, and bone-handled knives and forks. Ironmongery, joiners' planes and saws of all kinds. Anvils. Crown window glass. Violins. German and Crowley steel, spades and shovels. Nails, brads, spikes and sprigs. Locks of various kinds, amongst which are some best warehouse locks. Frying-pans. Scythes and sickles. Chair and riding whips. Spring neck and common plated spurs. Girth web. Bridle bits. Plated and common stirrup irons. Martingale rings and hooks. Loaf and brown sugars. Young hyson, hyson, green and souchong teas of the latest importation. Post, foolscap and common writing paper. Quills, ink powder, wafers, pencils, pocket books, and memorandum books, &c. &c. All of which they are disposed to sell for cash or the usual credit to punctual customers, on very moderate terms.

FOUND,

Between Dumfries and Colchester,

ON TUESDAY LAST,

A Quantity of Silver Coin

Bound in a Brown Paper.

Any Person on proving property, specifying the particular sum, and paying for this advertisement, may have it again by applying to

ALLEN DAVIS.

Alex. May 21.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOURTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT.

Making an appropriation towards defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation made between the United States and the King of Great Britain.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That towards defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, made between the United States and the King of Great Britain, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighty thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, to be paid out of the duties on impost and tonnage, to the end of the present year, not already appropriated:—Provided, that the compensations to be allowed to any of the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of any article of the said treaty, shall not exceed to those who shall serve in Great-Britain, the rate of six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and fifty cents, per annum; and to those who shall serve in the United States, the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars per annum.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved—May the sixth, 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

AN ACT.

Making an appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States, and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expences of carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the monies arising under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore passed, not already appropriated to any other purpose, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the amount of 24,000 dollars, per annum, be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuity stipulated in the said treaty, to be paid to the said Dey and Regency of Algiers; and to continue so pledged and appropriated, so long as the said treaty shall be in force.

Approved—May the 6th, 1796.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

APRIL 2.

PICHEGRU.

Among the many accounts of gen. Pichegru, since the report of his resignation, the following appears to be the most ably penned character of him that has been attempted:

"If we may trust to the report of this great man, made by the English and Germans, to whom he was opposed, he was as exemplary in his conduct, as a humane and generous enemy, as he was consummate in military genius, in gallantry and in skill.—He was the author of a new scheme of tactics, the value of which he demonstrated by success. When called to the command of a multitude of undisciplined boys, he found no one principle of an army upon which to act, except enthusiasm in the cause in which they were engaged; he seized upon this great passion and made it equal to all the rest; discipline, science, maturity, fell before it. With enthusiasm only as his support he attacked the veteran armies of Germany in mass, and to the astonishment of a surrounding world, for thirty three successive days, he brought this unorganised multitude to the charge, disciplined them in the midst of actual fire, and moulded them into a regular army upon heaps of slain. He exhibited a new science in the history of arms. To be repulsed was not to him a defeat—to have his squadrons broken was not to be put in disorder—and he was the first general who could so rally his men, that though driven back to-day, he returned to the field with the same alacrity to-morrow, and as the incessant drop pierces the stone, converted his series of defeats into the most brilliant conquest. Such was the splended opening of his military character towards the close of 1793, when he took the command of the motley host of requisition men, to resist the impetuous inroad of general Wurmser, who had cut through the lines of Weissemburg, and penetrated almost to the capital of Alsace. The whole of his military career, since that time has been equal to the promise of his outset. He recovered all that the treachery of general Dumourier had lost, and accomplished even more than his bombast had promised, and while he drove the veteran armies of Europe from the plains of Cambray to the Weser before him, his course of victory was stained by no act of violence—his reports to his country by no vain exultation.

"Such is the general, who is said to have retired from the command of their army! it is not unbecoming in an enemy to do justice to such talents, and when the passions which now blind mankind shall subside, and the characters of the present day come to be fairly estimated, such, we prophesy, will be the tribute paid to his name! we may therefore be allowed to say, that his retirement, if true is a most important thing to the cause of the French and of course to the cause of the allies. It is very material indeed to the Germans, when they have no longer a Clairfayt to lead them on, that they have no longer a Pichegru to oppose.

"But we speak only of his retirement from the loose, imperfect hints which we find in the journals of Paris; and, from the papers wanting, we are totally uninformed as to the cause. The surmise is, that he is hostile to the unwise ambition of that party in France who desire to extend their boundary to the Rhine. If so, his policy is equal to his other accomplishments. He who is the best able to extend their territory, has also the wisdom to advise them to moderation, which, of every country, is its surest and its cheapest defence.

CHARETTE.

To have waged a war for three years in the heart of a potent Military Nation, with resources almost *self derived*; to have mocked all the efforts for so long a period, which wisdom could advise, or terror employ, shewed a genius worthy of HANNIBAL, and which the pen of a CÆSAR should convey to posterity. We speak not now of principle. The man is dead, though the hero lives; and we pay a willing tribute to gallantry and enthusiasm.

This event is certainly decisive of the war in La Vendee—a war on which Mr. PITT so confidently reskoned to increase the "pressure" on the French Republic; and which, we are also free to add, was dreaded even more by its successive Rulers than all the combined efforts of their external enemies! It was in this country he boast and the *resource* of Ministers and their agents—Were our allies defeated at Fleurs—there was CHARETTE, at the head of one hundred thousand men, to avenge it in La Vendee! Were we compelled to retreat with loss in any engagement—40,000 Republicans bit the dust in La Vendee! Thus was the public mind if not *consoled*, at least *diverted*, from its immediate object.—The consolation and the diversion are now no more.

Character of the Members of the Directory of France.

REWBELL

is a man of address and penetration; and knows perfectly well how to conduct himself in the most perplexing and difficult situation. Equally averse to *weak* and violent measures, his conduct is marked by that firmness which tends to destroy the projects of the anarchists and the terrorists, as well as those of the royalists.

LAREVEILLER LEPAUX

has the reputation of a man of honest integrity; his talents are rather solid than brilliant; possessing great acquirements and much experience, he is particularly calculated to fill those situations, where maturity of judgment is more particularly required. The mildness of his temper, too, renders him still more fit for profound discussion.

LETOURNEUR DE LA MANCHE

possesses great talents and discernment, and the most comprehensive mind. He has the reputation of a *modere*.

BARRAS

has all the character, the roughness, and the courage of a soldier. His abilities are by no means great, and he cannot be deemed a dangerous man. He cannot, however, make the world forget that he is a *ci-devant* (Vicomte de Barras) and that he has a brother an emigrant.

CARNOT

is an officer of engineers of first rate talents, and indeed is alone capable of making France a terror to her enemies.

If we have to reproach him (at leaſt in his individual capacity) with participating in the evils committed by the old committee of public ſafety, it cannot be denied, that much of the good done by the preſent government is attributable to him.

PARIS.

' The obſtinacy manifeſted by the Engliſh in continuing the war, and deſtroying, unfortunately, all the hopes we had entertained of a ſpeedy peace, reveals to us the ſecret of that monſtrous triple alliance, the ambitious projects of which are the diſmemberment of France and the partition of Europe

After having exhauſted all the means dictated by honour and humanity to obtain a peace, what ought at preſent to be the conduct of the French government? It ought to refer to the cannon the deciſion of its diſpute; it ought to electrify every heart; it ought to employ in this campaign all that warmth and energy which are neceſſary to render it deciſive.

It ought to ſay as Montcalm whilſt defending Quebec "Rather let us bury ourſelves under the ruins of the Republic, than deliver ourſelves up, tied hand and foot, to the mercy of thoſe barbarous Iſlanders." It ought to reral to the recollection of every Frenchman this trait of hiſtory.

M. De Voltaire, in the year 1788, being one day at the houſe of Madame la Marchale de Luxembourg, the converſation turned on the war, the calamities of which ſhe very much lamented, and wiſhed that the French and Engliſh underſtood ſufficiently their own intereſts, and thoſe of humanity, ſpeedily to terminate it by a good treaty of peace.

"Madame," ſaid the old man, taking up the ſword of the Marchal de Broglio, who was preſent, "This is the pen with which that treaty muſt be ſigned."—This muſt be our language—War againſt the Engliſh.—Since they will have war, let theſe words reſound from one end of the republic to the other.—Let every friend of the country repeat them with enthuſiaſm—War againſt the Engliſh.—Seeing with what animoſity they oppoſe us I could wiſh to inſtill into every heart the hatred with which that nation inſpires me.

I wiſh it were poſſible immediately to land an army in England, and at the head of an hundred thouſand warriors dictate the terms of peace in the cabinet of St. James's I could wiſh that Europe, made acquainted with its true intereſt, and rouſed by its own dangers, more even than by our's, would drive all the Engliſh from the Continent, compel them to return to their own country, and confine their power to their own iſland.

But what can we effect by our efforts? How is it poſſible that our feeble voice can awaken an inert maſs, benummed by fear, or lulled to ſleep in the lap of pleaſure?

In the recent example of Poland, if the ſucceſſive uſurpations of Gibraltar, of the Eaſt-Indies, of Ceylon, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Batavia, have had no effect on the cabinets of Pruſſia, of Spain, of Sweden, & of Denmark, what have we to hope from our complaints, and our prophecies? The fate of thoſe of Caſſandra. Notwithſtanding, however, the want of encouragement experienced by the oppoſition party, notwithſtanding the ſilence of Mr. Fox; the ſpeech of the eloquent Mr Grey, on a late occaſion in the houſe of Commons, in which he maintained thoſe moral and political principles, which, if the Miniſters had not been loſt to all ſhame, muſt have made them bluſh, was heard with the greateſt pleaſure.

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will diſcount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for diſcount, that have not more than 60 days to run, muſt be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they muſt be put under cover, and directed to the Preſident and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tueſday evenings to make the Diſcounts, and on Wedneſday mornings the Diſcounts are to be payable.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Thoſe who offer Notes for Diſcount are requeſted to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wedneſdays* to receive their Diſcounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day ſet apart for that particular buſineſs. G. C.

May 18.

NOTICE.

AT a ſpecial meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796, it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Diſcount, muſt not be endorſed by the Drawer; but that it muſt be mentioned at the foot of each Note for whoſe accommodation the Diſcount is aſked.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

May 17.

GOOD STRONG BEER,

From the Little Falls Brewery,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Young & Co.

April 16.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE,

IN your paper of the 10th inſtant, ſome citizens of Virginia requeſt, from the Preſident of the Mechanical Relief Society, an explanation of a particular toaſt, and wiſh to know when the virtues of GEORGE WASHINGTON *ended*. The enquiry muſt have proceeded either from ignorance or ill-nature; and indeed it ſeems ſtrongly tinctured with both. Was I to call that immaculate and chaſte paragraph, the *former* writings of ſome citizens of Virginia, would the inhabitants of the other ſtates imagine that thoſe citizens had *done writing*, and that their literary abilities *were ended*? Surely not.—The Preſident and Members of this Society, then, paid a juſt tribute to merit; and when they drank to the Heroes who atchieved our glorious Revolution, Waſhington was not excluded—and, in order to render him ſtill more eſteem, they gave him as a ſeparate toaſt, and hoped his *former* virtues would not be forgotten. In doing this, they included his virtues to the moment when the glaſs touched the lip, and did not intimate that they were *ended*; but perhaps ſome citizens would wiſh the Mechanics to turn Prophets, make them foretell the noble deeds yet to be executed, and ſo drink to them *à priori*.

The Writer then proceeds to make his alluſions to the Treaty, and wiſhes to learn "whether the Merchants and Farmers of this country are not as competent to judge of what is conducive to its good, as the Demagogues of the Houſe of Repreſentatives?" If they are not more intelligent, more impartial, better informed on the ſcore of politics, and more liberal in their public capacities than this writer—they certainly are not. Why were not the *Mechanics* included in the above remark? Are they not capable of judging what is for the general advantage?

The buſineſs of every good citizen ſhould be to endeavour to ameliorate the animoſities of party, to harmonize the diſcord ariſing from contrary opinions, and to condenſe the people into a ſocial maſs. Inſtead of which our ears are aſſailed with partial diſtinctions, and the Members of Congreſs, who dare to differ from this SOLON of Virginia, are brai ded with the new-fangled political epithet of—*Demagogues*.——Merchants, Farmers, and Mechanics cannot exiſt without giving to each other mutual aſſiſtance. A reciprocal intereſt ſhould, therefore, bind them in an indiſſoluble band, not to be broken by the efforts of hackneyed ſcribblers, whoſe gall-ſteeped pens convey nothing but miſconſtruction and irony.

A MECHANIC.

May 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I ſend you two extracts from Mr. *Grattan's* ſpeech in the Iriſh Parliament, reſpecting the Treaty. An *Iriſh* Patriot abuſes the adminiſtration of his country for making a *bad* treaty for *England*, an *American* patriot abuſes the adminiſtration of his country for making a *bad* treaty for *America*, but *the treaty* is *the ſame*; and the principle is the *ſame* in both Patriots; *Oppoſition to Government*.

[G. U. S.]

"But what were the ſervices of America? the miniſtry of England ſeized her veſſels, and America reſents the inſult, and then the Britiſh cabinet ſtrikes, and the miniſtry conclude a treaty with America. I am glad of every thing that preſerves the amity of theſe iſlands with America—ſhe was our fellow-ſubject, and our fellow-ſufferer. But what was that Treaty? Acceſs for the American flag to the Britiſh Indies, Eaſt and Weſt—to the latter of which the Iriſh flag admitted *conditionally*, and from the former of which, the Iriſh flag is *unconditionally* excluded.

The Britiſh court had ſome time before refuſed to receive the petitions of the Americans in the ſame ſpirit as the Britiſh court had lately received, but deſpiſed the petitions of the Iriſh—ſhe was ſorry for it after.

I think I ſee the grave men on the part of America, bowing to a proud court, and repulſed; I ſee the ſame court driven out of America—and then coming to thoſe grave men, and bowing its inſolence, and making its peace, offering almoſt an unconditional ſurrender of its pride, its prejudice, and its monopoly.

Do I regret the good fortune of America? No I congratulate mankind—I thank the Almighty!

This was what the country owed to the Grenville family—America, which had firſt been deceived, and then inſulted—which had been aſſured by a ſecretary's letter that no tax, impoſed on her by the Britiſh Parliament, ſhould receive the royal aſſent, and had immediately been ſaddled with the tea tax—this very America, which the Britiſh miniſter inſulted, and then crouched to—has, by the late treaty of commerce been admitted to all the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies—to the latter of which Ireland was only conditionally admitted, and from the former unconditionally excluded—yet Ireland was a loyal, attached nation, and America an alien."

The Hereditary Prince of Orange and family embarked at Sheerneſs March 16, for Hamburgh.

The Senate of Hamburgh have appointed Mr. Skieving, an intelligent merchant, a commiſſioner to repair to Paris and accommodate ſome differences relative to the reception of the French miniſter, Mr. Reinhard.

The States of Holland manifeſt great jealouſy of their independence. The Preſident of the aſſembly which is addreſſed by the name of the "National aſſembly which repreſents the people of the Netherlands," has declared that the Convention will never intertere with the private concerns of the different provinces.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Floreal 5.

We have juſt received officially the news of the fleet which is coming to this country—The commiſſioners Roume and Leblanc are arrived at Santo Domingo in a frigate detached from the ſquadron. We are informed that the fleet conſiſts of 27 ſhips and 28000 land forces. Citizens Santhonax, Raymond, Creuze-Paſcal are among the members of the directory. We expect them daily.

From the Courier Francois of May 17.

J. B. Dewis, captain of the Lively arrived here on Saturday from the Cape in 14 days, informs, that citizen Roume one of the agents general of the colonial directory is arrived at St. Domingo in the Juno Frigate, (a veſſel formerly French, now Spaniſh) three days before his ſailing. This agent announces officially to governor Laveaux that he is followed by Sonthonax, chief of the five agents general; among whom are Raymond, Leblanc, and Geraud; that Roume ſailed from Cadiz and had a paſſage of 30 days; that the delay of the fleet was occaſioned by a viſit which his Catholic majeſty paid it. The ſtrength of the land force to be brought out was not known. The fleet conſiſted of 20 French ſhips of the line and 17 Spaniſh veſſels.

The captain further ſtates, that 5 veſſels now at Carraque are to join the fleet as ſoon as it arrives.

Perrond, ordonator, accompanied by citizens Grande and Traiſſinet was ſent to meet the fleet in an armed veſſel. Theſe details are authentic.

The corvette l'Eperon has ſailed for France having on board the accomplices of the conſpiracy which had broken out. Palm Sunday was the day ſet apart for the maſſacre of the whites and of the conſtituted authorities.

Some whites were concerned with the mulattoes in this plot, and have been arreſted.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, April 9th, 1796.

MR. WILLS,

CONGRESS is yet engaged on the treaty, but the debates draw to a point; next week I think will finiſh them—appropriation is now the ſubject—the fate uncertain. I ſhall by the firſt water conveyance forward the debates now publiſhed in numbers to make one volume at a dollar—I mean to ſend one ſet for each county—and half a dozen Gazettes:—To-day I muſt refer for news and buſineſs—but to you, will juſt now obſerve, that I conſider the preſent period to be the moſt critical one, that has yet exiſted in federated America—nothing can now come forward in Congreſs but the appearance of the exiſting parties is ſtill in the debates:—the ſailor bill, the frigate bill, the revenue bills, as well as every thing that reſpects the encreaſing powers of the Executive, excite and have excited warm exertions. The numbers hitherto have favoured the limiting, perhaps diminiſhing, rather than increaſing thoſe powers:—but the abilities of the other ſide make them reſpectable:—Indeed I believe the latter have ſmall doubts of ſucceſs—they have fairly thrown the glove—if ſucceſs attends the full extent of the powers claimed by the advocates of omnipotence, the future expenſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives may well be ſaved. Why come here to make laws which executive government can and does repeal that is if the treaty operates? and it is now generally underſtood that all confiſcations will be reſtored—and the extent and evils of this is incalculable. I will only add, that I am, for myſelf, decidedly againſt every meaſure that may facilitate its operation.

DEMSEY BURGES.

FROM THE AURORA.

SNAPPING TORTLES,

One of the charms of the Jerſey Market.

Among the many benefits which the benevolent hucksters procure for our market, and of courſe for ourſelves, may be ravenouſly viewed *the* ſpeedy cracking *jaws, the* gogling eye, *the hauſe hole noſtrils and the crocodile throats of the gentle ſnapers or mud tortles ſo commodiouſly diſplayed on each ſide,* and on days of favour, *in the middle of the front entrance into the Jerſey Market. Theſe amiable dociles have not the leaſt objection to take peoples toes, and are ſo perfectly free in their politics that they would not regard whether the foot of a member of Congreſs had* ſtamped on the floor *in favour of the treaty, or againſt it. The College of Phyſicians they cannot forbear to annoy, becauſe they employ tuo inciſſions in amputation, whilſt ſnappers can amputate by one, but this is a mere country prejudice ariſing from a want of a Univerſity Education.*

The citizen animals, had they been in France during the revolution, would have marred the powers of Bob Spire's *guillotine, by ſnapping off the noſes of the mob after their heads had been cut off. For ſome of our cheery fiſh mongers on market ſtreet declare that a ſnapper will live many days after he is dead.*

They are generous enough to maſticate toes without cooking, and on market day evenings are found excellent in pepperpot. As though they were prepared for muſical harmony, they are arranged in form, like the jacks of a harpſichord, all ready to claw in turn and in tune at the wires of any bye paſſing leg. They are Philoſophers of a

super-extaordinary class, nature having furnished each individual with animal magnetising combs or claws, *four in number; how useful might these be to supple members of Con——s who are the rheumatically stiff in their joints and notions, and wont yield to either gold or silver of Terrafirma, boluses, or Presque Isle baths. How emblematically might the snapping turtle be introduced into some of the individual State coats of arms as supporters.*

What an ingenious appendage might this animal prove to a horse's tail in some public amusements.

Pay then, ye citizens of taste, attention to those neglected amiables, and don't scold our gracious city police for allowing the tender mud lambs of Manqua Creeks to bask before the eastern end of the Jersey market, because they may innocently bite one or two of your toes as you are passing along. Consider how much Congressional support these animals have afforded. What has given energy to Congress during all the arduous treaty debates? Why, snapping turtle soup. How high then should the American public's gratitude rise towards snappers! at least as high as the affection of the Roman people for geese after the success of Camillus, and the veneration of the Hollanders of Amsterdam for storks.

Mantua Creek,
State of New Jersey, May 1st, 1796.

Alexandria, May 24.

The following article, with the extract annexed to it, are copied from the New-York Minerva of the 17th instant.

IMPORTANT.

The following extract of a letter from Paris has come through a channel which gives sufficient title to attention to be published. We do not however vouch for the authenticity of the information it contains. Indeed the conduct described is so atrocious, as it respects those of our own citizens, who are implicated in the charge, and the unkindness and imprudence of the views ascribed to the French government, are so glaring, that the information is rendered almost incredible. It seems impossible that any American citizen could be so lost to all sense of virtue and duty, as to have endeavored to bring on our country so great an evil, and it seems less improbable, that the government of France should so far forget our rights as an independent nation, and so unmindful of the spirit and genius of freedom, as to be disposed to follow the pernicious advice stated to have been given—a conduct that could not fail to excite universal indignation in this country, and to dissolve all the ties between it and France. Time and events will however probably explain.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris, February 13th, 1796.

"Could you imagine, my dear sir, that any American citizens could be so abandoned as to invite France to attempt, by coertion, to prevent the free exercise of the judgment of our country concerning its own interests, and to awe it into a surrender of its opinion to the mandate of a foreign country? Yet so the fact undoubtedly is. Influential men on your side of the water have invited the French government to speak to ours a decided language against the execution of the British treaty and even to go so far, as to claim our guarantee of the French West-Indies; placing before us the alternative of war with France or Great Britain. The idea has been listened to by the government, and it has been in contemplation to send a new minister with a fleet to carry the plan into execution; though I am inclined to hope that it has been recently laid aside. The extreme embarrassments of the affairs of their country, especially with regard to its finances, and more serious reflections on the hazard of driving us into an election to take side with Great Britain, as well from the exposed state of our commerce, as from the resentment which a dictatorial conduct would naturally inspire, have at least produced a halt, and I trust that the hesitation which was begun will end in a resolution not to risk so unjust and so mad a proceeding. Would to heaven that the war was at an end! for we shall not be safe from the machinations of this wicked portion of the globe till that event takes place—justice and morality have fled from Europe—but alas! are they flying from America also? I dare not trust to this mode of conveyance, the persons supposed to be the authors of this nefarious plot. But a few months may enable me to make the disclosure with more certainty, where I can do it with perfect safety."

RUFUS KING, Esq. is nominated by the President of the United States Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of London, and DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq. to the Court of Madrid.

On Monday the 16th inst. ROBERT LISTON, Esq. was received by the President of the United States, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, to the United States of America.

His Excellency OLIVER WOLCOTT is elected Governor of the State of Connecticut, and

Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Lieutenant Governor.

Governor FENNER, of Rhode-Island, is re-elected to to the office.

Extract of a letter, dated Antigua April 15th, received by a merchant in Philadelphia.

"Our numerous army, together with the London and Cork fleets are safe arrived at Barbadoes, on the 7th inst."

POLITICAL.

The Emperor has appointed Baron Thugut his confidential minister. As this gentleman has been a warm advocate and adviser of the war, his appointment may be considered as decisive of the emperor's intentions.

Peter Paulus, the late President of the Batavian Assembly, received his indisposition from the shock occasioned by the charges alledged against him on the 4th of March.

Madame Van der Meer, the woman who represented the Goddess of Liberty in the solemn procession on the organization of the National Assembly of Holland, caught a severe cold on that occasion, which caused her death.

The British parliament have a bill before them for taxing dogs—another for taxing collateral succession. We presume no dispute can arise whether these taxes are direct or indirect. The number of dogs liable to this tax, is estimated at one million, which, at half a crown a head, will produce 125,000l. sterling.

Mr. Wilberforce continues his endeavors to arrest the progress of the slave trade. On the 24th he moved, that there be laid before the house of commons, an account of all vessels employed im the African trade from London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Lancaster, from the year 1788, to the present time, with the amount of tonnage, &c.

An English ministerial paper states the French army had been reviewed and had declined taking the oath of *hatred to royalty*. We do not give full credit to this intelligence; but the enaction of this new oath by the French Legislature warrants a conjecture, that a disposition to restore monarchy is believed to be encreasing. We have little faith in the efficacy of oaths. Those who take the most, pay the least regard to them. No nation ever swore so often to obey particular constitutions as the French—and no nation during the same time, ever violated them so often or with so little ceremony. If the French are in general *real republicans* in principle, they want no oaths—if they are not, oaths will not make them such.

Yesterday a sail boat was upset opposite the town which had a man and two boys in it. Having unshipped her mast they supported themselves by it until some other boats from the shipping in the harbour came to their relief—The boys were taken up without having received any injury—but the man, who could not swim, and from inebriation, avail himself of all the assistance which the mast afforded, was drowned. Some efforts were made to recover him when brought to shore, but proved ineffectual.

☞ The Members of the Alexandria Independent Troop of Light Dragoons are requested to meet on Thursday the 26th inst. at JOHN WISE's, at 7 o'clock precisely, in order to arrange the business of the Troop. 24th May.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital of the Potomack Company are required to pay to Wm. Hartshorne Treasurer ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held on or before the first day of July next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President
GEORGE GILPIN
JAMES KEITH
JOHN TEMPLEMAN } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR

Alexandria, May 24.

Large Ship Timber.

FOR SALE, a quantity of large SHIP TIMBER, and a variety of other fit for all uses in buildings. It is about 6 miles from this Town, and the terms may be known by application to

JOHN LUKE,

At Mr. W. H. Washington's, between this and George-Town.

May 24. 4 1aw

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those who have FLOUR stored with the subscribers will please to come forward, and sell or take it away before the 20th of June, as we do not mean to hold ourselves answerable for any that may prove sour, after that period.

JANNEY & IRISH.

May 24.

WE WANT
AN APPRENTICE.
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

May 24.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and assorted are receive, from London by the subscriber, and will be sollow for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

May 14. ROB. HAMILTON.

RYE.

WANTED by the subscriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN C. LADD.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the 28th of May, 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
A number of Lots on Duke and Wolfe Street,

24 feet 8 inches in front, and 102 feet deep, with the benefit of alleys 18 feet wide, by which each Lott has an outlet from the back part. The situations are thought to be very good, being one square to the westward of Henry-street, on the rising ground beyond the first small bridge on Duke-street, which is now the main inlet from the country. The Lots will be put up at Eighty Dollars each, and the public are assured, that there will be no bids but from real purchasers.—A Credit of 2, 4, & 6 Months will be given for the payments, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with an approved indorser. A good title will be given on receiving the last payment.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 24.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 27th of April, a BAY HORSE about 14 hands high, with four white feet, and a star in his forehead. Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges paid

JOSIAH FAXON.

May 24.

I WILL SELL
A Lot of Ground

Situated, and containing 30 feet front, on King-street, between Water and Union Streets, running South 116 feet to a twenty foot alley, in Fee Simple. For Terms apply to

May 24. ALEX. GORDON.

R. Patton and C. Scott

HAVE imported in the ships Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of

GOODS,

which nearly completes their Spring Assortment, and are now opening for sale, on the usual credit, at their wholesale store in King street.

May 19.

JOHN DARBY & CO.

Are now opening at their Store in Fairfax Street lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Swift, a very handsome Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash. They have also 4-4 Irish linens, Mens' and Youths' Hats by the box well assorted, India Nankeens by the bale, and a few chests of the best Hyson and Young Hyson Teas of the latest importation.

N. B. They expect daily from Philadelphia and New-York a variety of articles in the fancy line, and a quantity of German Linens, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 18.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has just moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK-MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extensively. Those Gentlemen who may think proper to entrust him with their business, may rely on having the best materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman-like manner. He will furnish all materials on reasonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an estimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for those who employ him to build.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

May 19.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,
Desires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR
for Mattresses and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the season, and will sell up on Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neatest manner.

April 28. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Vessels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an assortment of well chosen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for sale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual Credit to punctual Customers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good stand for Business, to let. Enquire as above.

THE
GEORGE-TOWN
PACKET-BOAT,

Leaves the County Wharf every morning, half an hour after sunrise (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria; touching in her way at Greenleaf's Point, and starts from Alexandria for George-Town, by the same rout at half past three in the afternoon. Passages may be engaged by applying to Mr. Robert Henderson, Harper's Wharf, Alexandria, and to Mr. H. G. Ludington, County Wharf, George-Town.

THOMAS QUAID.

May 10. 3w

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
HMNRY BAYNE, Master,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,
THE BRIG

VIRGINIA,
MARK BUTTS, Master.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Liverpool Sale, loose and in sacks; Porter, in casks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in small crates, well assorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets: Copper, suited for Stills; Tin in boxes. May 17.

For Freight or Charter to any port of Europe or West Indies.

THE SCHOONER
MARIA,
Burthen One Hundred and Twenty Tons.
She is a strong, staunch, and well found Vessel.

Apply to
JAMES M. M'REA & CO.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE
About ninety Hogsheads
Muscovado Sugar
OF GOOD QUALITY.

May 16.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia or New-York,

THE NEW SCHOONER
MARIA,
Henry Bowcock, Master,
Burthen 66 Tons.
Lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

She is now ready to take in a Cargo. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board. May 17.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP
ROXA,
ASA SHURTLIFF, Commander,
An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ship of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to
JOHN B. DABNEY,
Who has for sale, on a liberal credit,
Two Dwelling Houses & Lots,
In Fee Simple, on Washington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Estate of the late Mr. Fleming; consisting of about 15 House Lots and several Houses; a variety of
French and English Goods,
The remainder of several importations, which will be sold low to close accounts.

All persons having demands against the Subscriber, of any nature whatever, are desired to exhibit them as soon as possible for settlement, at his dwelling-house on Water Street; and all those indebted to him are informed that he shall be under the painful necessity of using coercive measures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he shall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several people have lately made a practice of breaking the Fences of the Old Board Yard, near Cameron Run, in order to make pathways through the land—This is to caution all persons against such practices in future, as I am determined to prosecute all such for the injury done to my land.

May 19. MARY BLOXHAM.

Red-House Spring Races.

ON Thursday the 26th of May, will be run for over the Jockey Club course, a Subscription Purse of Thirty Pounds, free for any horse, mare or gelding, four mile heats—aged horses to carry 126lb. a deduction of 8lb. for every year under. On Friday a purse of fifteen pounds, two mile heats, weight a feather—the winning horse only excepted: and on Saturday, a Sweepstake, mile heats, weight and exception as on the second day.—The horses to be entered the day preceding each race, or pay double entrance. Subscribers to pay one shilling in the pounds entrance, and non-subscribers two, each day.

The purses shall be at the post, and every preparation made to accommodate in the *field* as well as the House, by

The Public's devoted,
And obedient Servant,
JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. No boothes but by permission, shall be allowed on the Race Ground, from the destruction committed by sutlers at the former races. J. G.

April 28,

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's Farm near Pohick Church in Fairfax County, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 4 from Colchester. The situation is pleasant and very healthy. It contains from 700 to 750 acres, and has on it a valuable Mill-Seat. There are about 30 acres of Good Meadow Land, about 12 acres of which are in a pretty good state of improvement, and 8 of them are exceedingly rich.—This Farm produced 1200 bushels of wheat last year from 138 bushels of seed—on the premises are upwards of 300 young bearing Apple trees, the greater part have been bearing 7 or 8 years, also about 300 Peach trees, and a variety of Cherry trees, and Pear trees, all bearing. The buildings which are convenient, not elegant, were plastered last Fall. It has a large Barn, Granery, and Stablage for 15 Horses; a large Garden and Yard lately pailed in; a Well of Excellent Water well secured with a brick wall, and a number of other Buildings.

May 12. JOHN FOWLER.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he has received an addition to his former assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, which are now open and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his dwelling house on Fairfax Street, opposite the public square, which House is now to be let and may be numbered with the first stands in Alexandria for business.—Possession will be given the first of June if requested.

May 21. tf

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber near Port-Tobacco in Charles County a negroe man named Jess. He is about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, and is from five feet ten inches to six feet high; is a well looking fellow, of a pleasant countenance and has a lisp in his speech, owing to a vacancy between his two upper fore teeth. He had on when he absconded a round jacket of light grey coating, a pair of overalls of the same cloth, a white and blue striped country cotton waistcoat pretty much worn, white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes one of which had been lately half soaled, and the other patched on the side, also a coarse country wool hat about half worn. I will give a reward of eight dollars for taking him up, if found in the county, and bringing him home, or sixteen dollars if taken out of the county and secured in any gaol so that I get him again, and reasonable expences for bringing him home.

JOSEPH TURNER.

FOR SALE,
BY
William Hartshorne and Sons,
At their Warehouse on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houses
In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

Jamaica Rum and Coffee
FOR SALE
BY
FLETCHER & OTWAY.
May 17.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be prefeuted to the next General Assembly, to pass a Law authorizing the People within the Northern Neck to form themselves into a separate and independent State.

May 17.

Mandeville and Jamesson.
HAVE FOR SALE
Jamaica and Windward Island Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiskey
Best White Wine Vinegar
India Arrark and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks.
Claret in cases
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the latest Importations, and best qualities.

Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Cassia, Cayenne Pepper; Ginger; Allspice, Rice, Salt; Copperas, Madder, Spanish Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles assorted, Fig Blue; Mustard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap; Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Mushroom Catsup, India Nankeens; Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for Cash or at the usual Credits.

April 30.

Thompson and Veitch
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Sisters from London,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Goods suited to the season;
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
Which are now opening at their Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and for sale by the Piece or Package only.
They have also a number of well assorted
Crates of Queen's Ware,
AND
Pipes in Boxes.

SPRING GOODS.

BY sundry conveyances the subscriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an assortment of
Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.
AND ALSO
London Bottled Porter,
both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in cases hogsheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extensive assortment of
LONDON GOODS,
Purchased by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for sale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouse on Swift's-alley, opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ship Sisters, and an assortment of Hardware by the ship Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,
HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,
And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal parts
NOW ON HAND,
Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass,
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.
Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

THE subscriber has removed to DUKE-STREET, into the House in which Col. FITZGERALD lately lived. JAMES CRAIK.

May 19.